

## MERCHANT IS HELD UP AND ROBBED ON WINDOOSKI AVENUE

A bold and daring hold-up was successfully carried out at 12:45 a. m. Saturday at the fruit store of the Elia Brothers at the corner of North Windooski avenue and North streets when two unknown men entered the place and succeeded in getting away with about \$12, the contents of the cash register, after beating the proprietor into a semi-conscious state with the butt of a revolver.

The fruit store is carried on by A. Elia and his brother. The former was waiting a trade, the other having gone to bed in the back room. Two strange men entered the store and one asked for two Lord Nelson cigars, which were forthcoming. The man laid a fifty-cent piece on the counter near the cash register. Elia reached for the half dollar and at the same time punched the register to mark up the sale. As the drawer opened the taller of the two strangers leveled a revolver at him. Elia, when he saw the revolver, let out a blood-curdling scream to his brother, at which the hold-up man reversed the revolver and brought it down upon the unlucky merchant's head. At the same time the yegg reached for the cash register and, pulling it towards him, grabbed the bills and most of the change. Elia, who was not unconscious, let out another yell, whereupon the revolver was again brought into action as a "blitz" and he sank into an unconscious state. His brother, awakened by the uproar, pulled on his trousers and went to the assistance of his partner just as the two men had left the store.

At about the same time these things were happening the motorman and conductor who run the last car off the hill were coming down North Windooski avenue from the car barn. They saw two men run out of the store and start up North street to Union street, thence to Windooski avenue. According to the description given by the motorman, one was rather tall and wore a light colored rain coat and the other wore a black coat and grey cap with dark trousers and tan shoes.

The police office was notified and the automobile patrol with several policemen started for the store. There they found the men had started towards the car barn and the police followed the road, covering the cross roads with those policemen who were already in that vicinity. A run was made over the Lover road to Windooski, where a man was not coming from that village who had walked the Lover road and had not one answering to the description of the yeggs. A run was made to the depot in Windooski from which three policemen took the track towards this city. A careful search of the north-end streets was also made, but up to the time of going to press the men had not been captured.

Dr. J. W. Courtney was called to attend to the injured man. He found two severe scalp wounds near the front of the head near the edge of the hair. Elia stuck to it that he had been shot but from the motion of his hands as he described the assault it was clearly believed by the bystanders that he meant that he was struck over the head.

## DAMAGES OF ONE CENT.

Plaintiff Also Retains Possession of a Horse Which Caused Suit.

When the sealed verdict returned Thursday night by the jury in the county court case of John Forville vs. Archibald Casey was read in open court Friday morning, it was found that the jury had decided that the plaintiff should recover nominal damages of one cent and his costs. The plaintiff also retains possession of the horse which he had previously relinquished from the defendant. This suit being brought to decide the title to the animal. In his suit the

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plaintiff alleged that he had traded a horse to the defendant for a mare which the defendant guaranteed to be safe and sound, but which was afflicted with heaves and died shortly after the trade was made. It was further alleged that the defendant offered to exchange back the plaintiff's horse for the mare but failed to do so. J. P. Cushman and M. S. Vilas represented the plaintiff and M. G. Leary the defendant.

Judge Miles then held an informal meeting of the local bar to discuss the court docket as there are no more jury cases ready for trial at this time of court. The following cases were discontinued: Frank H. Gillette vs. W. C. Blanch, assumpsit; The Ideal Garage Co. vs. C. E. Gove, apt. assumpsit; and the divorce case of Ida C. Gilbert vs. William L. Gilbert. The appeal by the contestant in the will case of Samantha Northrop, D. M. Johnson, spec. admr. prop. vs. J. O. Simpson, cont., was withdrawn, by the consent of the parties. The following cases were set for trial: D. M. Johnson et al. vs. H. B. Wilby, apt. trover; D. J. McMahon vs. John A. Ashy, replevin; Rosier Busier vs. Eva Magee & tr., assumpsit; and Orman P. Ray vs. the Windooski Savings bank, contract.

A decree of divorce was granted Friday to the petitioner in the suit of Rose Baker vs. Walter L. Baker.

## APPROPRIATED IN FRANCE.

The La Ripoll building, situated on a wharf beside the Seine river, Paris, France, was recently roofed with Elia Compo-rubber roofing. Samples free. Strong Hardware Co., Burlington, Vt.

## INQUIRIES ABOUT FAWNS

Game Commissioner Titcomb Enlightens Vermont Deer Hunters.

During the approaching open season "any wild deer except fawns" may be killed. This protection of fawns has led to many inquiries as to what is a fawn, and so in answer to the inquiry of the Vermont Game and Fish Commission, Commissioner Titcomb, has issued the following circular:

The intent of the Legislature in drafting the present deer law was to amend the old law sufficiently to make it lawful to shoot both bucks and does during the present season. "Any deer" means both male and female. Fawns are excepted as they are the law of the first year. In which deer are hunted. The specification of fawns in the Vermont law has been unnecessary heretofore, because bucks with horns not less than three inches in length were the only animals which could be lawfully killed. The male or buck fawn does not have horns three inches long until older. Webster defines fawn as a buck or doe of the first year. In other words a fawn is a deer born during the present year which means that it was dropped sometime last March or later. It is as easy to distinguish the difference between a fawn and a deer as it is to distinguish the difference between a cow and a calf when the latter is not more than six months old.

No hunter will shoot a little fawn if he is a sportsman, and if the hunter does not take time enough to see whether the object of his aim is a fawn or a mature animal he is liable to shoot a human being. With the elimination of the buck law for which one of the strongest arguments advanced by its advocates is the safeguarding of the lives of fellow hunters, let us be thankful that the fawn law besides the obvious reason for its enactment, may be a safety first warning to some of the many persons whose first experience in handling a high power gun comes with the open season on deer.

## CHURCH CLUB.

Men of St. Paul's Planning for Series of Entertainments.

The Men's club of St. Paul's Church held its regular monthly meeting at the parish house Friday night. There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm shown and plans made for a series of entertainments to be given at the meeting of the club on the evening of December 10. The club has been making arrangements for a series of speakers to appear before the club.

At an election of officers for the ensuing year the following were chosen: President, J. E. Taggart; first vice-president, Prof. M. R. Ogle; second vice-president, Frank E. Wager; secretary, H. L. Shover; treasurer, A. C. Shuffelt; members of the executive committee, W. J. Jones and J. P. Hicks.

Each member of the club will bring in a new member at the next meeting, on Friday, December 10.

CANDIDATES FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

By the self-elimination of the Rev. Dr. C. V. Grismer of Burlington, the Rev. R. M. Kent of Rutland and the Rev. P. L. Dow of Bennington from the list of proposed candidates for delegates to the Methodist conference at New Orleans, only men left in the field from the Burlington district are President Guy Potter, Benton of the University of Vermont and the Rev. Charles L. Leonard, principal of the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney.

The situation as to a lay delegate from Burlington district seems to be unchanged. The only candidate that seems to have developed any following worthy of notice are Azro M. Aseltine of Burlington and Henry Spaulding of Poultney.

HUMANE WORK IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

During the past two months Mr. Fuller has caused to be humanely destroyed 38 cats, six dogs, one of which was suffering with rabies, and 11 horses. He has visited nine towns, aside from Burlington, and in them several pigs. He has had five horses taken from work to be turned out to pasture for rest. He has inspected 18 cars of stock on the Rutland railroad tracks to see if they were loaded according to law. He has visited the back stands ten times at night. This is but a brief outline of the work the agent has done the past two months.

THE DEADLY BAYONET.

The bayonet has returned to its own as one of the most destructive of all weapons ever devised. Its thrust is deadlier than the cut of the sword or the blow of the axe or club. And the moral effect of it is incomparably greater. The defense against a blow is instinctive and effective; the arm untrained to break its impact. But there is no natural defense against the thrust, and, worse still, it comes suddenly and at the seat of human courage, the pit of the stomach. In euphemistic phrase of Private Mulvaney's vernacular, it takes diaphragm to stand a bayonet charge. The November World's Work.

CURED BOY OF COUGHS.

Nothing frightens a mother more than the loud, hoarse cough of a child. Labored breathing, strangling, choking and gasping for breath demand instant action. Mrs. T. Neureuer, Eau Claire, Wis., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of his cough after other remedies failed." Recommended for coughs and colds. J. W. O'Sullivan Adv.

## AUTO AND TROLLEY COME TOGETHER AT HOOD'S CROSSING

The second automobile accident to occur at Hood's crossing, Windooski, in less than a week occurred about nine o'clock Sunday night when an Essex Junction electric car and an automobile came together. The electric car was in charge of Peter A. Brunelle, motorman, and Frank Dwyer, conductor. Neither Superintendent Jones nor the Traction company employees would give any information as to how the accident occurred. The only information which the employees would give out was that the people in the automobile had told them their names before they would tell them the names for the purpose of a report to Superintendent Jones. The latter also stated all were bound to strictest secrecy.

The automobile bore the license number 273, the license being taken out on an E. M. F. 20 car by F. W. Tuttle of Vergennes, who early in the summer traded the car to the salesman of the Student-actor company in this city for one of the latter's cars. It is said the car was later sold to Essex Junction parties, Sunday evening when the motorman and conductor and part of the passengers of the car went back to find out the damage done it was ascertained there were four occupants of the automobile, two men and two girls. One of the girls who was shot and wore a brown suit, was somewhat injured on account of having jumped from the car. The other girl kept inside out of sight. The curtains of the car were fastened down, which may have accounted for the accident on account of the driver not having been able to see the electric car coming. The windshield and the side mirrors were smashed and the lamps damaged. The top was also damaged. The fender of the electric car was broken.

## CHEAPER THAN HOME-MADE.

You cannot make a good enough medicine at home for as little as you pay for Foley's Honey and Tar, nor can you be sure of getting the fresh, full strength, clean and pure materials. Did you ever hear of a home-made cough medicine? The fact is that the work of doing every day all over the country? J. W. O'Sullivan Adv.

## BRADSTREET'S VERMONT WEEKLY TRADE REPORT

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports trade conditions during the month of October have shown improved conditions among a majority of the State manufacturing industries. During the past week reports have been received of improvement in the demand for slate, with better prices. Roofing slate moves more freely. Slate and mill products are better employed, not only in their regular lines but other lines as well. Manufacturers of maple sugar apparatus consider the outlook good and present demand all that could be desired. Glazier's supplies have been in better demand.

Considerable money is being expended in the development of hydro-electric power and it is expected this work will be further increased the coming year. In the granite manufacturing sections some plants are working with a decreased payroll and report not as much new business is being received as usual. Other plants in this line report a fair amount of business. Two new granite plants are in process of construction at Barre. Reports from the summer hotels indicate the season has been a fairly good one. It is the opinion, however, that the coming season will not be a less number of country places occupied, as the tendency is with automobile parties to make a shorter stay and visit a larger number of places than formerly.

Reports from the agricultural sections state that the volume of business done is better than for the same period of a year ago. Better fall pasturage has increased the production of milk and cream. Market prices are lower owing to increased production. There have been good shipments of cheese and the season in this respect has been better than usual. Ice cream season as a whole has been only fair, owing to the weather conditions. Retail trade for the month has felt the effects of the warm days.

The failures for the month were larger in number and the amount of money involved than was shown for the same month of a year ago. There were five failures with total assets of \$4,315 and liabilities of \$2,400 for the month, as compared with three for the same month of a year ago when the aggregate assets were placed at \$5,673 and liabilities were \$1,436. The fire damage to mercantile interests was the largest for any October since 1913 but the total amount involved from five fires affecting 16 people was only \$18,775 as compared with four fires affecting as many people in October, 1914, when the aggregate damage was placed at \$19,000. Six domestic corporations were chartered during the month with aggregate capital of \$132,500 against four with a total capital of \$29,000 for the same month of a year ago. This is the largest number since October of two years ago.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

Be sure and use that old, old, well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Baby Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## AFTERNOON TEA.

Neighborhood House the Scene of a Pleasant Affair.

A very delightful tea was given by the officers of the Neighborhood House with Mrs. C. L. Woodbury, chairman of the entertainment committee in charge, Friday afternoon from four until six o'clock, all of the spacious rooms of the large house being lighted up so that they might be inspected by the guests. Wood fires in the grates gave the room a cheerful appearance. Much enthusiasm was awakened among a number of the guests, who had not before understood the work of the house, and who responded with contributions towards the general fund. The reception was attended by about 70 people. Mrs. A. B. Buell, president, receiving the guests.

Tea was served in the old dining room on the main floor, the tea table being very attractively arranged, the centerpiece of chrysanthemums being the gift of Mrs. C. E. Gove. Mrs. E. E. Kimball, Mrs. C. L. Woodbury, Mrs. M. L. Powell, Mrs. E. D. Spaulding, Mrs. P. W. Perry, and Mrs. William H. Englesby, poured, and the Misses May Crane, Marguerite Shanley, Lollita Smith, Kate Hickok, Mabel Brownell and Katherine Dow served. Considerable interest was manifested in the children's class which was being conducted by Miss Dow in the play room.

It giving those who were on their first visit to the Neighborhood House an opportunity to acquaint themselves with one side of the work which is carried on there. The tea was the first of a series of parties which will be held at the Neighborhood House to raise funds for articles which are badly needed to carry on the work there.

## DEATH LURKS IN TEETH

Maldies Relieved and Frequently Cured by Work of Dentists.

It is an unrefuted fact that the general health depends largely upon the condition of the teeth and oral cavity. Almost any systemic disorder, such as stomach and intestinal trouble, anaemia and other blood disorders, diseases of the joints, heart and nerve affections, of the lungs and neuritis can arise from the teeth. Even appendicitis, impaired mentality, insomnia, melancholia and seizures stimulating epilepsy have been traced to pernicious root abscesses of the teeth which were not revealed by local pain, did not respond to pressure, the application of heat or cold and in most instances were absolutely unrelieved by the sufferer.

Maldies, as Dr. Alvaro Milton Kodine, an eminent dental surgeon, says, "have been relieved and frequently cured when the dentist has discovered root abscesses, persistent irritation in or about the teeth and jaws, or removed impacted teeth and hidden roots and unhygienic and irritating crowns, bridge-work, plates and fillings and corrected warped and contracted dental arches."

And how, one asks, can an abscess at the root of a tooth cause disorders in remote parts of the body? Generally, alveolar abscesses, as these concealed root abscesses are called, are formed on teeth which have been treated by the dentist. Usually the root canal has not been thoroughly filled, possibly by a crooked root, from which it was impossible to extract all of the dead nerve, the remaining portion of which in a short time decays. There being no outlet, the pus works inward through the root of the tooth, an abscess forms at the apex in the bone tissue in which the teeth are set, and in advanced cases causes necrosis, or destruction of the bone tissue.

If the abscess causes no pain and is not otherwise suspected it is only discoverable by means of the X-ray. Taking a roentgenogram of the teeth is a simple matter and is not accompanied with pain or any disagreeable feeling, and the picture is taken in about five seconds.

The work of dental surgeons of the American Red Cross is the great war abroad has attracted world-wide attention. Wounded soldiers brought to the American hospitals recovered more quickly and were better able to resume their places in the ranks than those treated by any other branch of the medical service. Investigation revealed that this was attributable to the fact that every wounded soldier was not only treated for his injury but was also given a thorough dental examination and treatment when necessary. Hundreds of men were brought from the trenches suffering from no wounds but from rheumatism, heart trouble, nervous shock, general debility and other afflictions. A very large percentage of these were cured by treatment of the teeth.

Many instances with varying symptoms could be given, but these are sufficient to show the nature and extent of disturbances caused by an unsuspected condition of the teeth. This does not imply, however, that all systemic disorders which do not respond to medical treatment are directly traceable to an unhealthy condition of the oral cavity, but in the opinion of F. K. Ream, M. D., D. D. S., of New York, shows conclusively the value of co-operation between physician and dentist—Kathleen Hills in Leslie's.

## WHY TARIFF IS HIGHER

Takes a \$10,000 Car to Carry Four Tons of Passengers.

To a few thoughtless persons it is a strange fact that the railroads should charge two cents a mile for the transportation of a passenger while a ton of freight, equal in weight to six passengers, is carried for the extremely low average rate of seven mills per mile. One can scarcely realize how little seven mills is, for there is no American money made of this small denomination. There is much greater profit is carrying a ton of freight at this inconceivable rate than in carrying the equivalent in passengers, for a ton of freight needs no free ice water, electric fans, electric lights, lavatories, matrons, messengers, etc., a \$5,000 car for the free transportation of baggage, with men to handle it, and there is less responsibility in hauling freight than in carrying human beings. Freight can get along without sumptuous meals and magnificent terminals. A \$500 box car will carry a ton of freight, whereas a \$10,000 passenger coach will carry only four tons of people.

Foreigners who come to this country are amazed at the degree of luxury the American traveling public demands and receives for half of what is charged in some parts of Europe. We pay two cents a mile to travel in a comfortable steel day coaches as compared with the stuffy little wooden cars of Europe, where 2 1/2 cents per mile is charged in Germany, 3 1/2 cents in France, 3 1/2 cents in Italy and 4 1/2 cents in the United Kingdom. One who prefers a suburban life, away from the noise, smoke and grime of a city, can live in the rural districts within easy access of the city where his or her business is located, and pay no more for transportation than many who live in the city spend daily on carfare.—Kathleen Hills in Leslie's.

## WEAPONS OF MODERN WARFARE.

The war in Europe is in its weapons the most primitive as well as the most scientific of all modern conflicts. It is a war of one-ton shells and hand grenades, of the most distant artillery duels, and hand-to-hand combats, of asphyxiating gases and stinkpots, of airplanes and shovels, of shrapnel and sling shots. Every device by which man has slain man, from the boulder in the hands of Ab the cave dweller to the machine gun in the hands of Albert, duke of Oxford, is in deadly use on one or another of the battlefields of Europe.—The November World's Work.

## DIDN'T CHARGE FOR THE ADVICE.

"So the doctor told you to go to a warmer climate. What was the nature of the trouble you consulted him on?" "I went there to collect a bill."—Boston Transcript.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

## NEWS OF THE STATE GATHERED HERE AND THERE

Dividing his time between the anvil and the pulpit, pounding iron four days in the week, expounding the gospel one day and devoting the other two to pastoral duties and preparations for his Sunday work, the Rev. Charles L. Vickery of Stamford is a success as a preacher-blacksmith, says G. B. Torrey in the Springfield Republican. The man who is thus demonstrating the practicability of presiding over a small church without suffering the privation with which many country ministers are familiar, and without burdening the members of his flock unduly in the matter of support, is pastor of the Baptist Church in Stamford, a small village located in one of the most beautiful valleys in New England on the southern border of the Green Mountain State, six miles north of North Adams, Mass., the market town of Stamford and all the region round about.

Physically, Mr. Vickery is a fine type of the native American. More than six feet tall and of powerful build, he carries not a pound of superfluous flesh, and is a commanding figure, whether at the anvil or in the pulpit. He is 45 years old, of sunny complexion and clean shaved, modest in appearance and demeanor, and strikes the observer as a man of the Lincoln type.

The story of this man's life is simple. He was born January 3, 1871, at Elmwood, Ill., to which place his father had emigrated from New York State years before. The boy lived there until he was nine years old, and then came East to live with his grandfather in the town of Nassau, N. Y. His father and grandfather were blacksmiths and he practically grew up in a blacksmith shop. Possessing natural mechanical ability, he absorbed the trade without any formal apprenticeship and reached maturity prepared to take good care of himself at the forge.

He is in a position to look forward to old age without fear and trembling. "I have," he says, "a great horror of becoming dependent. I want, if I live to be old, a home of my own. I do not want any church or church organization to support me after my working days are ended." And the outlook is that his wish will be gratified.

## RAN AUTO WHILE INTOXICATED.

Hiram Warren of Montpelier, who operates a public automobile between that city, Montpelier and Barre, pleaded guilty in Barre city court November 2 to driving an automobile while intoxicated and paid a fine of \$50 and costs. Warren was in an automobile accident Tuesday evening, running off the road into a cedar pit. Four passengers, two women and two men, were thrown out, the women being taken to the Barre hospital. Aside from bruises and headaches they were all right the next day and were discharged from the institution. Warren was in an accident earlier in the summer, his car overturning when he ran over a dog.

## ST. ALBANS MAN BANKRUPT.

F. P. Lewis of St. Albans, a railroad brakeman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$1,065.25 and his assets as \$94.15, of which \$75 is claimed exempt.

## HIGH WIND IN ROCKINGHAM.

A high wind blew over a henhouse owned by N. L. Divoll November 3 in Rockingham, and a well-house on the farm of Nat Divoll was blown several yards. A lumber shed roof was also blown off.

## HOLD-UP AT WATERTOWN.

An unknown man whom Alexander Sartwell picked up and gave a ride while going from Barre to Montpelier attempted to secure his host's pocket-book with the result that the two men fought in the carriage for several minutes, finally landing on the ground. Mr. Sartwell's revolver refused to work, but he succeeded in subduing his assailant and for money he left him finally by the roadside pretty much battered up.

## MOST UNFAIR FOR CANADA

She Is Getting English "Slackers" in Exchange for Brave Men.

The Canadians, in exchange for the noblest blood that they have ever produced, and which is now being shed freely on the fields of Flanders, are receiving a certain immigration, happily not large as yet, of English "slackers" or skulkers, who are running away from home to escape military service. These men, says the Boston Transcript, are of the same type as the northern "skeddaddlers" who ran away to Canada from this country to evade the draft in 1903 and 1904. Fortunately for Canada and unfortunately for us, most of the Yankee skeddaddlers of the Civil War time returned to the United States when the terrible danger of being called upon to serve their country was over. The Canadians are to be commiserated on making so poor an exchange for their young heroes as the present immigration of British "slackers" represents, but they may be fairly sure that all these undesirable citizens will drift over the border into this country in time.

As for us, we are used to it. Fortunately all the copperheads, all the slackers, all the "knockers" and marplots, and all the hostile hyphenated, are a small minority of our population after all. Joseph H. Choate was right the other day when he said that of 30,000,000 people in the United States, at least 30,000,000 believe, heart and soul, that it is vain to talk of peace until those responsible for the conflict in Europe are taught that faith must be kept and contracts treated as sacred, and that the other 10,000,000 would stand by the flag in any action that the government might take. We can absorb the "slackers" and cure their offspring of their slackness.

## JAPAN MAKING WAR SHOES.

An agreement is reported to have been concluded between the Russian government and the Okura Gummi, Tokyo, for the supply of shoes from November next to the end of the war at the rate of between 50,000 and 100,000 pairs a month, with a special stipulation that the Russian government will give two months' notice when the agreement is desired to be suspended or stopped. The maximum quantity can easily be supplied by the Tokio firm, according to a report emanating from a reliable quarter. There is a movement to take over Germany's lost trade in Persia.—East and West News.

No more dependence upon impotent window placards—get into the classified advertising columns with that property of yours.

# A Message To Women

Those of Middle Age Especially.

When you have found no remedy for the horrors that oppress you during change of life, when through the long hours of the day it seems as though your back would break, when your head aches constantly, you are nervous, depressed and suffer from those dreadful bearing down pains, don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the safest and surest remedy, and has carried hundreds of women safely through this critical period.

Read what these three women say:

From Mrs. Hornung, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"I am writing to let you know how much your medicine has done for me. I failed terribly during the last winter and summer and every one remarked about my appearance. I suffered from a female trouble and always had pains in my back, no appetite and at times was very weak."

"I was visiting at a friend's house one day and she thought I needed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and have gained eight pounds, have a good appetite and am feeling better every day. Everybody is asking me what I am doing and I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. You may publish this letter if you wish and I hope others who have the same complaint will see it and get health from your medicine as I did."—Mrs. A. HORNUNG, 91 Stanton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Made Me Well and Strong.

MACEDON, N. Y.—"I was all run down and very thin in flesh, nervous, no appetite, could not sleep and was weak, and felt badly all the time. The doctors said I had poor blood and what I had was turning to water. I took different medicines which did not help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong, and I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. FRED CHACE, R. No. 2, Macedon, N. Y.

## The Change of Life.

BELTSVILLE, Md.—By the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I have successfully passed through a most trying time, the change of life. I suffered with a weakness, and had to stay in bed three days at a time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to perfect health, and I am praising it for the benefit of other women who suffer as I did."—Mrs. W. S. DUVALL, Route No. 1, Beltsville, Md.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs. It has restored so many suffering women to health. Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for a free trial. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

